THE PIONEER.

A. H. JONES, Ed. and Pub.

UNION, LIBERTY, EQUALITY, CIVIL, POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS.

"RALLY AROUND THE FLAG !!!"

"When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there."

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 17, 1867.

PIONEER JOB OFFICE.

We have just ordered from New York a large and elegant supply of material with which to execute jobs. Let us have your orders and you will find us cheap, neat and quick with our work.

A CORRECTION.

In the absence of the editor, a communication in reference to the Swannanoa Conservative meeting was sent to this office for publication. The communication was properly refused publication, but, through misapprehension, unintentional reflections were cast upon the conduct of Messrs. JESSE CLARK, LOT PITMAN, MELVIN PAIGETT, and perhaps other true Republicans.

We are credibly informed that these gentlemen, notwithstanding the many inducements falsely held out to them, did not bite at the bait of the wily foe—that though they were informed the Republican party had split and that the object of the said meeting was only to appoint delegates to attend at Asheville for the purpose of organizing a Conservative Republican party, &c., these gentlemen were not entirely asleep.

The County Convention, called at Asheville by the so-called Conservatives, has twice proved an abortion, already. What will become of it in the future remains to be seen.—It will continue to be born out of time, unless its instigators can succeed in making a rupture in the Republican ranks. Why this postponement from time to time? Is it not strange that the leaders of a party claiming to act solely from principle are so over-cautious? All this wire-working and political manœuvering plainly indicates what is certainly true of the leaders of the so-called Conservative party, namely, that they are entirely destitute of any fixed principles. Their whole ambition is for power, and they know their efforts to exercise it will be futile unless they can succeed in dividing the Republican party; hence their unscrupulous efforts to cajole and deceive the unsuspecting.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Let every man who desires the restoration of the State to the Union, who loves the Union, peace and harmony, be constantly on his guard

But hold! we have this moment received the following. We give it *verbatim:*

EDITOR OF THE PIONEER—DEAR SIR: I see in your last paper my name together with Esquire Pitman's as belonging to a completely disloyal delegation. Now, sir, we want it distinctly understood that this thing was done entirely outside of our knowledge and without our consent, and furthermore it was done purely out of design, to sow, if possible, discord among Union people. I mean men who are Union in the broad sense of the term. We belong to the Loyal League and expect to support the nominee of the party to the extent of our ability. You are at liberty, and I hope will do us the justice, to set us right on this subject. Yours with respect, &c., JESSE CLARK.

It is true the above bears no date, but no one will fail to understand what it means. Well done, Jesse! while we know that our Junior was actuated by the purest of motives, we welcome your just rebuke and glory in your spunk.

Previous to our writing of the above, the following had been prepared by the junior:

APOLOGETICAL.

In speaking, last week, in denunciatory terms of the Rebel Convention which was to have been held in this place on the twelfth instant, but which quietly miscarried; and especially of a communication which had been sent us from Swannanoa, informing us of the co-operation of certain Union men with the Conservatives who held a public meeting at that precinct for the purpose of appointing delegates to their county convention, we attached censure to some persons who, we have been assured, merited no reproach.

We had no assurance of the truthfulness of the communication alluded to, and should have observed that fact at the time.

Until we shall have the pleasure of a personal interview with the gentlemen to whom a portion of our language of last week applied, we tender these words as an apology, hoping that while future events may prove their own faithfulness to the Union party, we may afford them a sincere manifestation of our perfect confidence in their unshaken devotion to the cause.

TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

We have intelligence, which seems to be reliable, that the trial of Mr. DAVIS is set for the fourth Monday in November; and, as the Government will not interfere, there will be no postponement by the counsel on either side. The offense of levying war against the United States will be testified to by Judge SCARBOROUGH, of Norfolk, Honorable JOHN GOODE, ex-member of the Confederate Congress, and one Captain HENDREN, who were compelled to appear before the Norfolk grand jury and testify to the facts upon which the indictment was made.

It is said that there will be very few, if any, witnesses for the defence, the fact of levying war being admitted.

The prosecution will then proceed with the legal argument that the prisoner is guilty of treason; and the counsel for the defense will argue that, being a citizen of *a State* and under *its* laws, the prisoner's allegiance was *due to it*, and *not first to the United States!*

We defer argument or comment until further facts are obtained.

NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

It turns out that the figures and sweeping statements telegraphed by the Associated Press Agents are sheer fabrications. It is now conceded that the opposition have carried but one of the States, and the result in that State (Pennsylvania) remains in some doubt. It must be remembered that the Press Agents are nearly all in sympathy with the Copperheads, and doubtless many of the sensation dispatches will turn out as did the report that Louisiana had voted down a convention when it had not.

The facts indicate that the Republicans have carried, certainly, three out of four States over which so much gas was expended; but is useless and would be unfair to disguise the fact that the Republican party has lost ground. At this, no one who understands the nature of the questions at issue, is in the least surprised. The question of universal and impartial suffrage, where so much property interest is involved; the attempt at revolution in the liquor laws, and other questions of entirely local natures, have contributed to the changes made.

While Ohio has voted against impartial suffrage, two hundred thousand votes in the State were cast in favor of it. This foretells what will be the final result. That impartial suffrage will finally become the law in all the States, is as certain as that the morning sun disperses the dew.

The Republican party is one of progress, based upon the eternal principles of equal justice, and when it occasionally recedes one step it is certain to rebound and advance two.

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW'S INAUGURAL.

The Knoxville *Whig*, of the ninth instant, publishes the inaugural of Governor BROWNLOW, which is one of the most excellent addresses of the kind we have ever read or heard. It is brief, but full of wisdom—short, but pregnant with logic and argument. The highest compliment we can pay it is to say that it is eminently characteristic of its author. We regret that our limited space allows us the publication of no more than a couple of paragraphs. In conclusion, the Governor says:

This Conservative party has, during its career, advocated no more men and no more money to carry on an "abolition war"—a universal amnesty for traitors—secession and foreign interference—now openly advocates the repudiation of the National debt—and it only remains for it to advocate Polygamy, in order to have sounded every known depth of political infamy!

I have witnessed, with regret, in different localities in this State, a disposition to proscribe Northern men, and to drive them from the country. I do not enter into this spirit, nor will I administer the Executive branch of the State Government upon any such principle. If men are good enough to come to Tennessee and encounter the cold and heat and mud and rains of our climate, and face rebel bullets in putting down the rebellion, they are good enough, when qualified, to fill offices of honor and trust. We want Northen capital—Northern enterprise—and to get all this, I, for one, am willing to take a fair proportion of Northern politicians. But I yield to no man in my contempt for that class of Northern men who come among us and, for the sake of position and patronage, abandon their honest sentiments and become Rebel sympathizers.—Imploring for your guidance the favor of a merciful God, which is never withheld from law-makers whose course is shaped solely by the conceptions He gives them of right and duty, I conclude with a sentiment which I trust may inspire all our actions.

—*The Union of the Republican party for the sake of the Union.*

A CALL FOR JUSTICE TO LINCOLN.

Mrs. LINCOLN, the wife of our martyred President, recently appeared in the city of New York for the purpose of selling some of her jewels and dresses, her present income being insufficient to support her household.—The lady represents that she cannot dwell in Springfield and entertain the hosts of visitors that crowd upon her with the amount of means now secured her. Hence she has resolved to sell about forty-five thousand dollars worth of choice jewels and costly wearing apparel. The fact that the widow of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is thus compelled to part with many of the relics of her happier days, says the *Tribune*, has created a most painful sensation; and adds:

It seems to us that our people have been less than just to Mr. Lincoln. We know how easily the dead are forgotten, and that gratitude has been aptly defined as "a lively sense of favors expected." But we do not plead for gratitude. The widow of the officers and soldiers slain in their country's defence receive pensions, not in recognition of special merit on their part, nor yet as alms, but as some poor recompense for their sacrifices for their country's preservation. And no soldier ever fell on a battle-field more truly a martyr than was Abraham Lincoln.—The bullet that killed him was impelled by no private hate. As a man, he had no enemy on earth; as President was his death meditated or desired. Had he remained a private citizen, he would, in all human probability, have been living now.

In view of these facts, it does seem to us that the payment of his salary for the term on which he had just entered was no more than his righteous due.—He had been overwhelmingly re-elected. He had entered upon his second term of service. He had a right to calculate upon the salary by law affixed to the office. Had he died by disease, it might have sufficed to pay his family one year's salary, as in the case of President Harrison. But, struck down as Mr. Lincoln was, not merely *while* he was President but *because* he was President, we think the people should have made up the four years' salary to his family—should still make it up. We gave our mite to this end directly after his death. We are willing to give again. All must know that a President's widow, especially the widow of one who had run so great a career, cannot live so cheaply as a seamstress. She will be sought and must receive company. Can we not still be just, as a people, to Abraham Lincoln's family?

THE PHILADELPHIA SOLDIERS' MEETING.

At the immense Soldiers' meeting in Philadelphia, when General Sickles delivered the patriotic speech which we published last week, the following were among the resolutions adopted. We think Mr. JOHNSON himself might do well to give them a perusal:

Resolved, That the bright promise of solid peace, a restored Union, perfect harmony and positive prosperity, was blasted by the assassination of President Lincoln, and the subsequent treachery of William Seward, and the perfidy of Andrew Johnson.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, electee Vice-President and acting President, has proved himself to be the greatest enemy the Republic has ever had.

Resolved, That we urge the House of Representatives, when it shall assemble in November next, to formally impeach Andrew Johnson of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, That now, as in 1861, we are prepared for an uprising of the American people; we are ready to quit workshops, factory, desk, and farm, to cast aside domestic ties, and arm and fight for our country and freedom and the rights of all her loyal children; that, mindful of the past, we will never suffer Rebels to rule patriots, our glorious leaders to be reviled, and our Congress to be resisted by a traitorous President, backed by a guilty band of conspirators and a powerful but misguided party.

Huzzah! Long live the Republic!

COURT WEEK IN HENDERSONVILLE.—The Superior Court is in session this week at Hendersonville. We remained there only long enough to hear his Honor Judge BUXTON charge the grand jury on Monday last. The charge was clear, succinct and to the point.

The JUDGE presides with much dignity and ease. His manner is pleasing and prepossessing, very mild, yet commanding profound respect and decorum.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We give below the most important part of the proceedings of the late Republican State Committee, which convened in Raleigh on the fifth instant.

* * * On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Howell and Harriss, to wait on Daniel R. Goodloe, Esq., and respectfully inquire of him if it was his purpose to act as a member of the State Committee. The committee performed this duty, and reported that Mr. Goodloe informed them that he declined to act. Whereupon, on motion, Dr. Eugene Grisson, of the county of Granville, was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy thus occasioned in the fourth District.

The following resolutions, offered by Honorable A. H. Jones, were considered, discussed and unanimously adopted:

* * * 2. *Resolved*. That "all political power is vested in and derived from the people only. That this great ttruh was fully recognized and subscribed to by the late Republican State Convention; and that it was not the purpose of that body to dictate to the Republicans of the State by the plan of organization which was recommended, or to use said plan to the detriment or injury of any portion of the Republican party of the State.

3. *Resolved*, That organization is indispensable to the success of Republican principles, and that the organization of the Republican party of this State must be maintained.

4. *Resolved*, That merit, including honesty, fidelity and capability, should be the test for office among Republicans; that any other test would be unwise and anti-Republican in its character; and that we will not encourage any expressions or conduct calculated or intended to excite one portion of our people against another, on account of nativity or color. Every citizen of the State who is loyal, and whose devotion to the nation is paramount, is entitled, so far as the Reconstruction acts will permit, to the support of Republicans for places of honor and trust; and we would profoundly deprecate any steps that would array race against race, our adopted fellow-citizens against natives, or the latter against our adopted fellow-citizens.

5. *Resolved*, That we earnestly appeal to our Republican fellow-citizens throughout the State to preserve their organization, and to be diligent, zealous and active in the great work of reconstructing and restoring the State to the Union on a loyal basis.

6. *Resolved*, That the whole question of reconstruction, including confiscation and relief from political disabilities, is in the hands of a wise and patriotic Congress; that we have full confidence in that body, and believe that, in all respects, it will do what is best for our people and for the preservation of American liberty.

7. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Committee, it is not the wish of Congress or of the Republican party that private property should be confiscated for political offences; but that, to avert such a result in the future, as well as to secure to our people the innumerable benefits and blessings of the Union, it is higly important that they avail themselves promptly and in good faith of the reconstruction acts of Congress. And further, that in the opinion of this Committee, it is not the purpose of Congress to continue beyond a safe and proper period the disabilities unavoidably imposed on loyal Union men, but that it is believed such disabilities should be and will be removed in due time, from all who may be clearly and unmistakably shown to possess the confidence of the Republican party of the State.

On motion, the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

W. W. HOLDEN, *Chairman.*

JOHN T. DEWEESE, *Secretary.*

"IN THE MIDST OF LIFE WE ARE IN DEATH."

That well-known and respected old citizen and former Sheriff of Buncombe county, WILEY JONES, who emigrated to Texas some years since, is no more.

The following is extracted from a letter written by the widow of the deceased to her widowed daughter, Mrs. C. C. JONES, and her son, JOSIAH M. JONES, of this county:

COOK COUNTY, TEXAS, August 31, 1867.

MY VERY DEAR CHILDREN:—It is with the saddest of feelings that I attempt to write to you. My health being feeble I thought I would write you a joint letter. I have painful news to communicate to you. Your dear Father is no more. He departed this life on the 14th of this month. His illness was of short duration. He was taken sick on Friday and died the next Wednesday. But a few days before he remarked that his health was better than it had been for two years previous. How little we thought the destroyer was just at the door. How true the saying that "in the midst of life we are in death." How appropriate the injunction, at all times and under all circumstances, "be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh," &c.

The deceased has a host of friends in this section who will mourn over this sad intelligence, and who will heartily sympathize with the bereaved.

NOTICE the advertisement of Mr. J. W. SCHARTLE, in another column. Mr. SCHARTLE is an experienced and excellent workman, and merits the most liberal patronage.

The registration table, with other matter, is crowded out this week. The returns to hand show 90,958 whites and 67,936 blacks as registered. The returns are not yet complete.—A corrected statement shall appear so soon as complete returns come to hand.

MR. HARRIS'S LETTER.—On our first page we publish a letter from JAMES H. HARRIS, addressed to the colored people of North Carolina. Inadvertently, its earlier publication by us was overlooked. But it is not too late yet to do good, if indeed the wholesome admonition it contains be needed by the freedmen.

We are requested, by a telegram from Lieutenant ALDRICH, to notify the public that the sale of lands at Fort Fisher and Fort Johnson has been postponed by order of General CANBY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Asheville District M. E. Church.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Asheville Circuit, November 9–10.
Sulphur Sprigs, " 16–17.
Waynesville, Shook's C. G., Nov. 30–31.
Fort Hembree and Murphy, Ketron's Chapel, December 7–8.
Webster and Franklin, Dec. 14–15.
Henderson, Ridge, Dec. 21–22.
Transylvania, Dec. 28–29.
Catawba, January 4–5, 1868.
Burnsville, Shiloh, Jan. 11–12.

F. M. FANNING, P. E.

We are deeply pained to learn that an only son of our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, BOAZ F. HOOKS, Esq., a young man of about seventeen years, met with a most terrible death on Monday night last. In company with several other young men, he went hunting, and in cutting down a tree up which a coon had taken refuge, was caught under the butt, and almost entirely buried in the earth. The tree was several feet in diameter, and his death was instantaneous. We sympathise with his deeply distressed parents in this terrible calamity.—*Goldsboro News.*

STATE NEWS, PERSONAL, ETC.

The total valuation of real estate in Newbern is fixed by the assessors at $1,191,090.

An interesting religious revival is in progress in Washington, N. C., under the ministerial auspices of Rev. Jno. S. Long.

A Masonic Life Insurance Company is being organized in Newbern.

Dr. Deems, of North Carolina, and lately editor of the *Watchman*, is preaching to a mixed Protestant congregation in New York city.

The case of Bryant, for murder, has been continued till the next term of the Superior Court for Wake County.

Thomas Stewart, of this State, was accidentally knocked overboard from a sloop, in Norfolk harbor, on Saturday last, and drowned.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Hodge, for more than nine years Rector of Emanuel church, Warrenton, has resigned.

Rev. Jas. Gibbons, of the Baltimore Cathedral, has been confirmed by the Pope, and will soon be consecrated as Catholic Bishop of North Carolina, a recently created diocese.

A bird very rare in this latitude, called a "Man-of-Warsman," and measuring 8 feet from the end of one wing to the other, was killed at Beaufort on the 4th inst.—*Wilmington Star.*

A firm in Wilmington, N. C., have been awarded a contract for supplying blocks for the Nicholson pavement to be laid on Clinton street, Brooklyn.

It is stated that a New York company has purchased one hundred and forty thousand acres of land in North Carolina, and are going into a wool-growing speculation on it.

Seven United States vessels were offered at auction at the Brooklyn navy-yard Tuesday. Among them was the old receiving-ship North Carolina, which sold for $30,000.

A gentleman who has traveled extensively through Moore, Chatham and other counties, represents the destruction by the cotton worm to be really fearful.

The subscription to the proposed cotton factory at Goldsboro is progressing well. The *Star* entertains no doubt that the scheme will be successful.

A jury of inquest on the body of the freedman, Sanders Richardson, killed in Johnston a few days since, resulted in the arrest of McNab Earp, hitherto a man bearing an excellent character, and a former magistrate of the county, who, in default of bail in the sum of $2,500 as an accessory to the crime, was ordered to jail.

It turns out that the false and infamous despatches sent here and all over the country by the associated Press from Raleigh, in regard to the late Republican Convention in that city, and in regard to the late Conservative meeting there, were gotten up by J. J. Guthrie, jr., *one of the Editors of the Progress*—a low and dirty party sheet.—*Charlotte Republican.*

Mr. J. M. Brown, laboring as a carpenter on Mr. John A. Holt's house, fell from the scaffolding, yesterday, and dislocated his shoulder and otherwise injured himself. He was promptly attended by Drs. Whitehead and Summerell, who, with great difficulty, reduced the dislocation, and contributed as much as possible to his relief in other respects.—*Salisbury Banner.*

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the night of the 3d inst., Mr. Daniel S. Faggart, son of Reuben Faggart, of Cabarrus, while out hunting with a younger brother and a small negro, fell into a gully some eight feet deep, and killed himself. After the fall, the deceased rose up, spoke a few words, and then dropped dead. Water was instantly applied by his brother and little negro, but without effect. The physician found no bruises, or external injuries, and it is supposed the death was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel—showing on what a slender thread life depends.

Mr. F. was a young man of excellent character; had been a brave confederate soldier; and married just one week before his melancholy death.—*Charlotte Republican.*

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—A lady by the name of Pollie Day, says a correspondent of the *American*, aged about 70 years, residing on Stony Fork, Wilkes county, N. C., has for a long time been afflicted with what the Doctors call dry gangrene. The disease first made its appearance in her right foot, its ravages continuing until it extended about half way to her knee. Her sufferings were very great until the night of the 9th inst., when the bone of her leg cracked with a report almost equal to a pistol shot, when the pain instantly ceased, and on examination it was found that her leg had come off about two inches above the part affected! The old lady has been perfectly easy ever since, and it is believed that she will recover.

The Democrats of New-York are trying to clear themselves of Andy Johnson, but, like Sinbad's Old Man of the Sea, he won't be shaken off, and threatens to strangle his carrier.—Our Copperhead friends, however, may console themselves with the recollection that Sinbad got rid of his old man with contraband whisky; and from present appearances there is some chance that the burden which clings to the shoulders of the Democratic party may come to a similar fate.

GEORGIA.—Of all the Southern States, Georgia takes the lead in genuine enterprise. She well deserves the high and proud title of "Empire State." Her people are brim-full of State pride and energy. She has more cotton factories; bigger newspapers; more thriving cities; and more progressive spirit than any of her sisters. If the political affairs of this country ever become settled, Georgia will outstrip all competition. Her people have gone to work, since the war, with a determination to build up her waste places and make her all, aye more, than she ever was. We admire their pluck. North Carolina has the natural advantages, but she needs, in her population, much of the leaven of enterprise and progress. Georgia sets her a worthy example. May she follow it.

On Monday afternoon last, about four o'clock Mattie A. Lee, a sprightly and interesting little daughter of Mr. F. J. and Mrs. E. H. Conrad, died at the residence of its parents on Maine, near Fifteenth street, from the effects of opium administered by mistake for ipecac. The child was sick of croup, and under the professional treatment of Dr. Waring. He prescribed six grains of ipecac and twenty grains of calomel, to be made into six powders. In preparing the prescription the clerk at the store of Mr. R. W. Powers unfortunately mistook ipecac for opium, and it cost the little sufferer her life.

A Paris letter in the *Mesager de Toulon* says:

"The experiments with small cannon are still going on. The other day one was tried at a distance of 1,500 yards on a cluster of trees which were all cut down in a few minutes, just as a field of corn falls before a steam mowing machine. The effect was terrible.—Five or six men armed with such an engine might destroy a whole regiment in a very little time. To attenuate the ravages of fire-arms, and to restore to the bayonet the importance that seems to be escaping it, competent military men are occupying themselves with night attacks. The tactics of such noctural combats are studied with great care at the schools of St. Cyr, the Polytechnic, and of the staff. Lastly, much is being done in the way of constructing gunboats which can be taken to peices and carried from place to place.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is said that everything is ready for Davis's trial in November.

The Crow Indians have refused to consult with the Peace Commissioners.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is recovering from his recent severe indisposition.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia has been pardoned.

Hon. Edward Cooper of Tennessee has been appointed private Secretary to the President.

Returns from the Alabama election give 14,000 majority for Convention.

An American paper called the *Two Republics*, is published in the city of Mexico.

A company in California expects to obtain five tons of borax a day from a lake in the vicinity.

General Grant despatched a company of the Twelfth Infantry to Barbour county, West Virginia, on Tuesday last, to aid in the preservation of the peace.

Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, the New York dry goods merchant, instead of being dead as reported, has just been made the recipient of a public reception in his native town in Ireland.

There is no perceptible abatement of the yellow fever in New Orleans. The interments during the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst., were sixty-three.

A democratic badge has been worn at campaign meetings in Ohio, having a picture of a white man treading on a negro's neck, with the motto "White man's government" over it.

Let no man be too proud to work. Let no man be ashamed of a hard fist or a sunburnt countenance. Let him only be ashamed of ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed of poverty. Let him only be ashamed of dishonesty and idleness.

A gentleman in Petersburg has succeeded in teaching four chickens to draw a miniature wagon, in which a big white rooster rides.—They rattle over a lawn with a great speed, while the rooster looks as grave as a bishop.

Rev. T. B. Kingsbury, editor of the Warrenton *Indicator*, has received and accepted an invitation to deliver a thanksgiving sermon before the Border Agricultural Society of North Carolina and Virginia. The Society meets at Danville during the month of November.

Senator Wade writes to a friend that he will introduce, the first day of the next session, a bill to repeal the act organizing Utah as a territory. He says the action of Mormons in denouncing the Government as tyrannical and unjust must be punished by a prompt suppression of polygamy.

A day of humiliation and prayer is proposed to be observed by the citizens of Charleston and Savannah, for the purpose of acknowledging God's mercy in sparing those cities from the scourge of disease, and to unite their petitions to God in behalf of their plague-stricken brethren of the Gulf cities.

Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have received a cable dispatch announcing definitely that Charles Dickens will come to this country to give a series of readings from his own works in the principal cities. He will arrive in November, and will begin his readings the first week in December.

God and love are everywhere; in light, in colors, in flowers, in the beauty of man, in the endless spheres, as the sun shines on all alike, yet differently, and is majestic on the ocean, sparkling in a dew drop, ruddy on the ripe fruit, silver on the stream, many colored in the rainbow, and pale and tremulous in the moon.

Professor De Morgan, who has thoroughly investigated the subject, observes that "there is nothing in the commercial world which approaches, even remotely, to the security of a well established and prudently managed Life Assurance Company."

A Singular curiosity in Martin county, Indiana, is thus described: "It stands alone in the dense forest, a gigantic stone jug about fifty feet in heigt, about five feet in diameter at the base, eight feet midship, and two feet at the top, upon which rests a broad flat rock, about ten by fifteen feet, covered with bushes and wild ivy; and some three feet from the centre stands a small tree. The rock is a great curiosity, and a view of it should never be lost by the traveller passing that way."

A man in Nashua, N. H., on Thursday, of the flashy school, played a very adroit game upon a store keeper in that town. During the afternoon he came up to the store window and bumped his head against a large pane of French glass, breaking it completely. The store keeper demanded pay for the damage done. The man claimed he had no money on his person, but upon being examined, a $100 bill was found in one pocket. The keeper of the store took it immediately and gave the man $90 in change, with which he sneaked off. Upon making an examination of the aforesaid bill, it proved to be counterfeit. This was a pretty shrewd game, well played, and no doubt the man who perpetrated it was a wide awake New York thief.

A SHIP SAVED AT SEA BY PUMPING ON OVERBOARD.—The marine tradition that vessels can be saved in a storm at sea by pouring oil upon water, has lately been verified—if the tale is true—in the wonderful instance of a vessel loaded with oil and blubber, and voyaging from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Bristol, England. According to the story, in a terrible storm the vessel was thrown on her beam ends, the sea ran high, when some one suggested the oil remedy, and a hogshead was broached and pumped overboard. "The effect," says the narrative, "was marvellous; around the ship the sea appeared as though there was a calm, and, in spite of a tremendous gale, the sea never broke on board for the eight days the vessel lay to."—*New York World.*

HENRY TIMROD ESQ.—The Columbia papers announced the death of this young but gifted and distinguished poet of South Carolina

His chaste and sweet writings, says the *Phœnix*, have won for him a wide spread reputation, as a true poet; and not only was this meed awarded to him in his native State and section, but by the competent critics and *litterateurs* of other portions of the country. They have often deservedly elicited the praise of the writers for Northern literary journals, and all accorded to him the spirit and genious of genuine poetry.

INCENDIARY HARANGUE SPOTTED.—A man named Aaron A. Bradley, who has been delivering incendiary political harangues, in Savannah, has been suddenly checked in his villainous career by the Commandant of that Post. A few nights since, at a political meeting, his friends started a riot, which was held in check by the police until Capt. Cook brought down to the scene, at a double-quick, a company of 70 U. S. Regulars with loaded guns and fixed bayonets. The crowd was immediately dispersed, when Bradley retired to his house, follwed by his friends, where he resumed his violent harangue. But this assemblage was immediately dispersed, also, and quiet restored.

It is not stated whether Bradley is a Northern or Southern man; but we observe that he lives in Savannah, and that he is as bitter against many of the negroes as he is against the whites.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The Roman Revolution.

Those who believed that Garibaldi's advance upon Rome was the premature act of a fanatic, reckless of means in his desire to obtain his end, may be otherwise convinced by the news we print to-day. His invasion of the Papal States failed, but it precipitated revolution, and upon revolution Garibaldi must have depended for success. His arrest roused Italy more than a victory would have done. The standard of revolt raised in Viterbo will be the rallying point of a people.—Garibaldi's appeal to his countrymen will not be long without an answer.

The revolutionists in Viterbo did not need victory, though they have it. With them it is simply a question of time—of their ability to hold out. Every day that they succeed in maintaining their position, they gain strength. Volunteers will join them by the hundred, and in a week more they will probably have an army which the Papal army will find it impossible to vanquish and difficult to repel. But they have done more than maintain their position; they have defeated the forces sent to drive them from Bagnarea, and that triumph, at the least, secures the movement from immediate failure. It gains time, enthusiasm, men. By this time the insurgents have no doubt been so strongly re-enforced that the Roman Government will hesitate to renew the attack. For it is not only in Viterbo that it is menaced. The revolution is ready to break forth in Civita Vecchia, in Velletri, in Frosinone. It exists throughout the Pope's dominions, and is no where more powerful than in Rome itself. The garrison cannot be concentrated in Viterbo without weakening the defenses of other districts, and in the capital the presence of an army is indispensable. The Garibaldians are therefore secured from any sudden and overwhelming attack, and have, at least, a few days to increase and organize their forces, and prepare the advance they unquestionably intend. The only power that could crush them at once is the Italian Government, and there are other reasons than the Cable telegram, which announced his refusal to send troops to the aid of the Pope, for believing that Victor Emanuel will not interfere. Without that information we might assume the neutrality of the Government. Italy inspires the revolution, and her rulers dare not oppose force to a nation's will. The public meeting held in Turin, the outbreaks at Genoa, Milan, Naples, Florence, the universal indignation at the arrest of Garibaldi, and the enthusiasm which the rebellion aroused, are not to be misunderstood. From Italy, therefore, the revolutionists have nothing to fear, and everything to hope. Practically we consider the movement on Rome more than a rebellion—it is an invasion by the Italian people, which even the Ratazzi Ministry is compelled to permit.

But the patriots have one great danger.—It is French interference. France is the only power that could successfully defend the Papal throne, and we have yet to learn that Louis Napoleon has abandoned his old policy. He may fulfil his threat of sending troops to Rome, and in that case the revolutionists may be compelled to abandon their attempt. Yet interference of this kind is not as easy as it was one year ago. Too little is known of the relations of France and Prussia and Italy to justify the assertion that Bismarck would deny the right of the French Emperor to send an army into Italy, but such a protest would be in harmony with the recent Prussian policy. France is no longer the dictator to Western Europe, and may consider that the glory of defending the temporal power of the Church might not justify the risk of Prussian interference and the certain alienation of the Italian people. Unless France sends troops to Rome, there is great reason to believe that this revolution will be triumphant. Sudden as it is, it has been long meditated, and is too powerful for the Pope to withstand without help. The only practical question is whether help can be found.

Great Storm in Texas—Destructive Flood in Galveston—A Million of Dollars in Property Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—The evening papers have accounts of tremendous gales at Galveston on Tuesday, the 3d instant, estimating the damage done to wharves, shipping, goods, and buildings at a million dollars. It was the highest overflow since October, 1837. The following are some of the firms damaged: Wallis, Louder & Co., $5,000; Droege & Co. $50,000 to $75,000; Stubbs & Co., $5,000; Sessums & Co., $10,000 to $15,000; Pitkin & Goodyard are heavily damaged. The water at mid-day so inundated the gasworks that it was impossible to build fires. The city cemetery was covered with water a foot deep. The third story of a new brick hotel was blown down upon Odd Fellow's Hall.—The water is spreading in places entirely across the island. There has been no mail or passenger train on the railroad. It is reported that Bay Bridge has been washed away. The telegraph lines are a complete wreck. The steamer Elizabeth Reed is high and dry near the railroad. Several small schooners were sunk. The bark Pallos, the brig Isold, and a large fore-and-aft schooner were blown from the eastern wharf and driven up the bay no one knows where. A large iron brig is reported as having capsized. A brig which lately arrived with a load of coffee was driven completely through Williams' wharf. The steamer Alice M. was wrecked and completely submerged. The schooner Julia is lying high and dry across the strand. The schooner Libby and the sloop Mary Posey are upside down at the upper wharf.

All the wharves are badly damaged. The storm appears to have been general along the Gulf coast. The schooner Kattosh sunk at her moorings in Brazos harbor.

The storm was heavy at the mouth of the Mississippi. The ship Merchant, from Havre, was blown ashore above Head Passes. A Spanish bark is also ashore at the same place. The tow-boat Heroine sunk inside the bar at Southwest Pass.

Captain Austin, of the steamship Tartar, reports that he brought off the keeper of the Southwest Reef light-house. The structure was nearly destroyed by the gale.

The Debt Statement.

The October exhibit shows that Secretary McCulloch, disregarding the entreaties of the inflationists, has canceled legal tenders to the full amount allowed by law, thus removing from the currency four millions of the irredeemable paper which degrades the currency and makes all commercial transactions sheer gambling. The United States notes were:

Sept. 1, 1867	$365,164,844
Oct. 1, 1867	361,164,844
Reduction	$4,000,000

For this earnest step in canceling "legal tender" the Secretary deserves, and will receive, the commendation of every solvent man.

In funding the 7.30s, a process which must precede resumption, the Secretary has not been idle, though more could have been done had the exchange of 7.30s for 5.20s been opened to the public upon equitable terms. The 7.30s stood:

Sept. 1, 1867	$400,786,025
Oct. 1, 1867	365,489,100
Reduction	$35,296,925

The gold-bearing debt stood:

Sept. 1, 1867	$1,715,687,741
Oct. 1, 1867	1,745,196,141
Increase	$29,508,400

As affairs now stand, the 7.30s can be funded into some kind of long gold-bearing bonds by July, 1868, thus making resumption a matter of absolute certainty.

The debt less cash in the Treasury shows a small increase, but this is explained by an unusually small month's receipts, and excessive payments on several accounts. The public, in looking at the statement, and the national creditors anywhere, will notice with eminent satisfaction that the short debt is steadily passing into long, and that the legal-tender trash is being reduced to a point, where, by an honest effort on the part of Congress, it can be speedily put out of sight, and the currency of the nation be restored to soundness.

Pennsylvania furnishes seventy-three and three-quarters per cent. of all the coal produced in the United States.

ASHEVILLE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

Alexander, Roberts & Co.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., OCTOBER 17, 1867.

BACON, hog round,	20 @ 25c
BUTTER, ℔ lb.	15 @ 20c
BEEF, nett on foot, ℔ lb.	5c
BEEF HIDE, green, ℔ lb.	8c
" " dry, ℔ lb.	20 @ 25c
BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	25c
CORN, 56 lbs.	75
CORN MEAL, 46 lbs.	75
COTTON YARN,	2 25
COFFEE, Rio, ℔ lb.	33½c
" La G., ℔ lb.	40c
" Java, ℔ lb.	50c
CHICKENS, each,	12½ @ 15c
DOMESTIC, 4, ℔ yd.	15c
" 4, ℔ yd.	18 @ 20c
" 4-4, ℔ yd.	22½ @ 25c
EGGS, ℔ doz.	12½ @ 15c
FLOUR, 98 lbs. sacked	4.00@4.50
FLAX SEED, 56 lbs.	1 00
FEATHERS, new, ℔ lb.	50c
GINSENG, green, ℔ lb.	22½c
" dry, ℔ lb.	75c
HAY, 100 lbs.	50c
HONEY, in comb, ℔ lb.	10@12½c
INDIGO, Spanish Float, ℔ lb.	2 00
" Carolina, ℔ lb.	1 50
JEANS, country made, ℔ yd.	50 @ 1 00
LARD, ℔ lb.	25c
LEATHER, sole, ℔ lb.	50c
" upper, ℔ lb.	75c
" harness, ℔ lb.	65 @ 75c
MADDER, ℔ lb.	25c
NAILS, ℔ lb.	10 @ 12½
OATS, sheaf, ℔ doz.	18 @ 20c
" shelled, ℔ bus.	40 @ 50c
RAGS, ℔ lb.	2½c
SODA, ℔ lb.	15c
SUGAR, brown, common, ℔ lb.	16½c
" fair, ℔ lb.	20c
" clarified, ℔ lb.	22½c
SNAKE ROOT, ℔ lb.	25c
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	15
WHEAT, 60 lbs., ℔ bus.	1 25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAILORING!

J. W. SCHARTLE.

Over Alexander, Roberts, & Co's Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CUT AT OLD PRICES, insuring his work to be done well and satisfactory. One dollar *only* for cutting an entire suit. All his fits perfect;—all his prices low. Give him a call.

J. W. SCHARTLE.

October 17, 1867. 20-3mos

Assistant Assessor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL BE AT HIS office in Asheville from the 10th to the 20th of each month, for the purpose of listing the special and monthly taxes under the excise law of the United States.

He will be at Waynesville on the first Monday of each month.

All persons liable to the special tax will please call during the present month; failing to do so the assessment will be made from the former list, and the 50 per cent. added.

WILLIAM BEDMAN,
Ass't. Ass'r. 10th Div. 7th Col. Dist.

19-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
JACKSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, '67.

Isaac Rice, Admr. of James Rogers, decd. vs. Heirs at Law of James Rogers, dec